

Criminology Unit 3- Crime Scene to Court Room Key Terms

Learning outcome 1- understand the process of criminal investigations:

DNA- The chemical that carries genetic information and is contained in chromosomes found in the nucleus of most cells. Sometimes called our genetic code as it determines all our characteristics.

Surveillance- Keeping a close watch over something or someone.

Covert surveillance- Undercover or not obvious monitoring.

Geographical profiling- Considers patterns revealed in the location and timing of offences to make judgements about where the offender lives (circle theory).

Investigative psychology- A profiling technique based on psychological theory and research to provide support for suspects' identification and crime linking to evidence.

Typological profiling- Considers characteristics of the offender by analysing the crime scene and crimes.

Barnum effect- When individuals give high accuracy ratings to descriptions of themselves. However, the descriptions are in fact vague and very general, capable of being applied to a wide range of people.

Entomology- The scientific study of insects.

Locard's exchange principle- Dr Edmond Locard was a French forensic scientists, often informally referred to as 'Sherlock Holmes of France'. He was a pioneer in forensic science techniques, including the exchange principle that something is added to and removed from an environment every time someone enters in.

Rules of evidence- Legal rules that explain when evidence, as in a court cause, is admissible and when it will be disallowed or ruled inadmissible.

Vulnerable witness- Anyone under the age of 17, or a victim of a sexual offence, or a person whose evidence or ability to give evidence is likely to be diminished by reasons of mental disorder, significant intelligence or physical impairment.

Patent- Clearly visible to the naked eye.

Latent- Not visible to the naked eye.

Forensic odontologist- Someone who can present dental knowledge in legal cases.

Custody officer- The police officer, of at least the rank of sergeant, who is responsible for the care and welfare of an arrested person.

Indicatable offences- A serious offence that must be dealt with at a crown Court.

Learning outcome 2- understanding the process for prosecution of suspects:

Antecedents- the defendant's family and social background.

Law Lords- also known as the 12 Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, are judges who hear cases in the Supreme Court.

Nobbled- bribed or intimidated.

Lenient- not as harsh in punishment as would be expected.

Probative value- how useful evidence is to prove something in a trial.

Inference of guilt- it is possible to decide on the evidence given, that the person is guilty.

Burden of proof- the duty of proving the charge.

Examination- in-chief- the questioning of a witness by the party who has called the witness to give evidence, in support of the case being made.

Jury equity- a jury can bring in a verdict that is morally right rather than one that compiles with the law and previous cases.

Learning outcome 3- be able to review criminal cases:

Examine- inspect, scrutinise or observe.

Biased- unfairly prejudice for or against someone or something.

Accidental death- a verdict at an inquest given where a death is considered to be as a result of an accident.

Criminology Unit 4- Crime and Punishment

Learning outcome 1- understanding the criminal justice system in England and Wales:

Judicial- belonging to related to a judge.

Precedent- a decision in a legal case that must be followed in similar future cases.

Model- a system or a procedure used as an example to follow.

Parliament- Made up of three parts. Firstly the House of Commons, the elected representatives, or members of Parliament, voted by the people in an election. Secondly, the House of Lords, which still contains some hereditary peers (Lords) and now many lifetime appointed peers who do not pass on their title after death. Lastly, the Monarch, who provides approval to the finalised Bill.

Imprisonment- A sentence given by a court compelling offenders to be sent to prison.

Learning outcome 2- understanding the role of punishment in a criminal justice system:

Forms- Types, ideas, theories, ways of, methods.

Social- Society, public, community, collective, common, shared, group.

Control- Regulated, govern, manage, organise.

Coercion- The use of force to achieve a desirable end.

Retribution- Aiming to punish an offender to the level that is deserved.

Rehabilitation- Aiming to alter the offender's mind-set so that future reoffending can be prevented.

Reformation- to reform or rehabilitate.

Community sentences- A punishment from a court that involves activities carried out in the community.

Probation order- A punishment from a court where you serve your sentence in the community. While on probation, you may have to do unpaid work, complete an education or training course, get treatment for addictions, such as drugs or alcohol, and have regular meetings with an 'offender manager'.

Deterrence- Aims to dissuade the offender, or anyone in society, from committing crimes by a fear of punishment.

Incapacitation- A sentence of the court to prevent further offending. This could include a term of imprisonment.

Reparation- Aims to ensure the defendant pays back to the victim or society for the wrongdoing.

Denunciation- Aims to show offenders that society disapproves of their behaviour and that it is unacceptable conduct.

Parole Board- An independent body that carries out risk assessments on prisoners to determine if they can be released into the community.

Sentencing Council- Provides guidelines on the sentencing that the courts must follow unless it is in the interest of justice not to do so.

Capital punishment- Also known as the death penalty, this is a government- approved practice, where someone is put to death by the state as a punishment for a crime.

Learning outcome 3- understanding measures used in social control:

Security of tenure- Guaranteed permanent employment.

Community rehabilitation companies- The private sector suppliers of probation services for offenders in England and Wales.

Environment- the surroundings in which a person lives.

Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO)- A court order that can be obtained by local authorities in order to restrict the behaviour of a person likely to cause harm or distress to the public.

Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)-An order that tackles the most serious and persistent anti-social individuals where their behaviour has brought them before a criminal court. It can be deal with a wide range of anti-social behaviours following the offender's conviction, including threatening violence against others, or frequently being drunk and aggressive in public.

Token economy- A form of behaviour modification that increases desirable behaviour and decreases undesirable behaviour by the use of tokens. Individuals receive tokens after displaying desirable behaviour. These are collected and exchanges for an object or privilege.

Cellular confinement- Being restricted to your cell, without socialising with other prisoners, as a punishment.

Effectiveness-the degree to which the agencies achieve social control (AC3.4)

Privatisation- The transfer of a business or service from public to private ownership or control.